



William Yubeta, age 41, was involved in an accident July 17, 1991. The accident occurred approximately 20 miles west of Warm Springs. Yubeta was driving a Warm Springs Forest Products Industries water truck. Yubeta was taken to St. Charles Hospital in Bend with multiple injuries.

Sign up now for Head Start

Registration for the Warm Springs Headstart Program is now taking place for the 1991-92 school year. Eligible participants include all children living on the Warm Springs Reservation who will turn three years of age on or before September 1, 1991.

Those children who were in either headstart or tribal preschool during the 1990-91 school year; need to update your child's current files. For incoming 3 and 4 year olds who were not previously in one of these programs must have a registration packet filled out. If your child has not had a physical examination, this must also be done.

In order to schedule an appointment for either registration or updating files, please call 553-3241 or check in at the Headstart office in the Community Center. Registration will continue through the end of July.

The Old Days

Warm Springs Boarding School, Oregon.
Report of Horace G. Wilson, Supervisor
March 24, 1913.
Section 12.

Returned Students:

There are about 20 returned students on this reservation. No record has been kept of the returned students and it was impossible to get much information concerning them. I met several of them, however, and all agreed to be doing fairly well and were working. The Superintendent was requested to prepare and keep a record of returned students.

Public Schools:

There are no public schools on this reservation and none of the pupils attend any public schools off the reservation.

HGWIP.

Very respectfully,
Supervisor.

Class rooms are heated by wood stoves. An electric lighting system is used. The enrollment of the school is 102, 50 boys and 52 girls. The matron supervises the correspondence of the girls. No school census has been made recently; the superintendents attention was called to this and he promised to have a school census made.

HGWIP.

Very respectfully,
Supervisor.

Wright retires as superintendent

The Jefferson County 509-J School District will have a new superintendent September 1 following the recent resignation of superintendent Darrell Wright. Wright submitted his resignation to school board members July 22. Taking his place will be current assistant superintendent Phil Riley.

In his letter, superintendent Wright cited the need for "change" in his personal life and in the district as primary reasons for his retirement. "I need change and change in leadership would be positive," he wrote.

Wright began working in the Madras area school district 34 years ago as a music teacher. He worked his way up through the ranks, serving as vice-principal, principal and

assistant superintendent. He became superintendent in 1977.

"It's difficult to end a 34-year employment," he wrote. But "enthusiasm for the work of being a superintendent has waned."

Wright noted three reasons for his retirement. "It is time to provide direct support to my spouse, Geneva, in her music career. She has supported me for 34 years, and now it is her turn to have some freedom to choose growth experiences."

"There are many exciting new challenges and opportunities being presented to schools by the public and the Oregon legislature. These new changes require leadership."

In closing, Wright wrote, "The continued on page 8

Mental Health Tip Everyone's Bill of Rights

1. The right to be treated with respect. This is the most basic of our personal rights. But we can't expect to be treated with respect unless we believe we deserve it. Once we start respecting ourselves, it is surprising how quickly others begin to respond.
2. The right to have and express your own feelings and opinions.
3. The right to be listened to and taken seriously.
4. The right to set your priorities.
5. The right to say no without feeling guilty.
6. The right to ask for what you want.
7. The right to get what you pay for.
8. The right to ask for information from professionals.
9. The right to make mistakes.
10. The right to choose not to assert yourself.

There are lots of other rights you might want to think about; the right to change your mind, to say, "I don't know the answer," to say, "I need some time to think that over." You might want to add these to your own bill of rights.

NPPC initiates rulemaking

The Northwest Power Planning Council has initiated rulemaking to amend its Columbia River Basin Fish and Wildlife Program to put in place a long-term program aimed at rehabilitating the salmon and steelhead runs of the Columbia River. This is an effort to build on the recently concluded Salmon Summit.

The Council entered rulemaking on high priority habitat and production proposals in May. Comment in this rulemaking will conclude on July 19, and the Council expects to decide on the proposals at its August Council meeting.

Immediately thereafter, the Council will proceed to consider proposals on mainstem survival, harvest and additional production issues. This phase of rulemaking will run from August until November. Proposals are due by August 9, 1991. Following that comment, the Council will develop

a draft rule on these issues. That draft will be circulated in September for 30 days of additional comment and public hearings. Comment will close on October 26. The Council expects to make its decision in November.

After conclusion of this rulemaking, the Council intends to begin deliberations on the integrated system plan and all other salmon and steelhead amendments to the fish and wildlife program received by August 9, 1991. By law, this rulemaking must be concluded no later than August 9, 1992—one year from the date proposals were submitted. However, the Council intends to proceed more quickly if possible, adopting measures into the program as early as spring 1992.

Participation in these important deliberations is encouraged. The following schedule will help citizens join in the process.

Schedule for Council Deliberations on Priority Habitat and Production Proposals	
Council Entered Rulemaking	May 1991
Public Hearings and Consultations	June-July
Close of Public Comment	July 19, 1991
Council Deliberation and Decision	August 14-15, 1991
Schedule for Council Deliberations on Mainstem Survival, Production and Harvest Issues	
Program Amendment Proposals Due	August 9, 1991
Proposals Circulated for Public Review	August 12—September 12
Consultation and Public Comment on Proposals	September 10-12 Council Meeting Coeur d'Alene, Id. Holiday Inn
Close of Public Comment on Proposals	September 12
Consultation at Council Working Session	September 24-26 Portland, Oregon
Council Draft Amendment Document Circulated for Public Review	September 26—October 26
Public Review, Consultation and Hearings in Four States	Sept.—Oct.
Council Meeting	October 8-10 Richland, WA Hanford House
Consultation at Council Working Session	October 22-24
Close of Public Comment on Draft Amendment Document	October 26
Council Discussions and Decision at Council Meeting	November 13-14 Helena, Montana
Special Council Meeting (if necessary)	November 25-26
Schedule for Council Deliberations on All Anadromous Fisheries and System Planning Issues in Columbia River Basin Fish and Wildlife Program	
Program Amendment Proposals Due	August 9, 1991
Hearings and Consultations	Late 1991
Council Draft Amendment Document	Early 1992
Public Hearings and Consultation on Draft Amendment Document	Early 1992
Council Deliberations and Decision	Spring 1992

The U.S. isn't called the throw-away society for nothing. Chicago alone creates more than 7500 tons of garbage every day. New York City produces more than 25,000, and Los Angeles County, more than 50,000. On the average, each person in America generates more than 4 pounds of trash each day—twice as much as people in most other industrialized countries.

If you were to pick through this trash, you'd find the usual apple cores and crumpled paper. But you'd also find things that people at one time didn't throw away—such as beverage containers, diapers, and yard waste. And you'd find all kinds of plastic packaging and plastic products, as well as a toxic nightmare of pesticides, motor oil, drain cleaners, paint removers, and other poisonous substances.

Our "trash habit" is causing serious problems. For one thing, we're running out of places to put our waste. Landfills are overflowing and closing down. Incinerating trash causes serious air pollution problems and creates hard-to-dispose-of, contaminated ash. And the trash we dump in oceans, lakes, and rivers, and on land is coming back to haunt us: Medical waste is

washing up on beaches, plastic waste is strangling and trapping wildlife, and toxic waste is contaminating our water supplies. We're also tossing away valuable resources, such as aluminum, petroleum, and wood. And we're wasting energy.

Here's what you can do to slash your trash:

1. Recycle your paper, metal, plastic, and glass. Check with your local department of solid waste for the locations of recycling centers in your area. Or call the Environmental Defense Fund Hotline at 800-225-5333 for a free recycling booklet that lists the five recycling centers closest to you; the EPA's RCRA Superfund Hotline at 800-424-9346 (in Washington, DC, 382-3000) for state recycling offices and a number of free publications; and the Reynolds Aluminum Recycling Hotline at 800-228-2525 for information about aluminum recycling in your area.
2. Buy recycled and recyclable products. Look for this logo:

This logo indicates the item is made from recycled materials.



Reduce hazards of toxic waste by proper disposal

Here's what you can do to reduce toxic waste:

1. Before purchasing any household or gardening products, read the ingredients and check for warnings. Use the least toxic materials available.
2. When purchasing products that contain harmful chemicals, such as paint, cleaning solvents, and other household products, buy only as much as you think you'll use—avoid leftovers.
3. Dispose of hazardous chemicals correctly. Don't pour them in the gutter, down sewer drains, or on the ground.
4. Support and participate in community programs for safe collection and disposal of household hazardous waste. Call the EPA's RCRA Superfund Hotline at 800-424-9346 (in Washington, DC, 382-3000) for the phone numbers of state officials who can help you plan a hazardous-waste disposal program.
5. Take used motor oil to an oil

recycling center. Many gas stations and repair shops also recycle oil. (For more information, check with your local or state department of consumer affairs or solid waste.)

6. Pull weeds instead of using herbicides. And use mulch to discourage weeds from growing in the first place. (Check with a local nursery about the best type of mulch to use.)

7. Use alternatives to pesticides in your yard or your house. For instance, use nontoxic soap sprays that kill insects, or put out insect traps that use natural attractants. And instead of using commercial insecticides to kill cockroaches, try boric acid. Use a dust bulb to inject boric acid dust into out-of-the-way crevices where roaches live. Although boric acid has a low toxicity—about the same as aspirin—you should still use it carefully. Wear gloves and a filter mask when injecting the dust, and apply it only in areas where children and pets can't reach.

FAST FACTS

- About 80% of what Americans throw away is recyclable, yet we recycle less than 10%.
- Recycling 1 ton of paper saves about 17 trees, 3 cubic yards of landfill space, 2 barrels of oil, 7000 gallons of water, and 4100 kilowatt hours of electricity—enough energy to power the average American home for 5 months. It also prevents 60 pounds of pollution from being spewed into the air.
- Recycling aluminum cans uses only 5% of the energy required to make new ones.
- Only one-fourth of all bottles manufactured in the U.S. are recycled back into glass containers.
- Twenty-eight million tons of grass clipping, leaves, and other yard waste are dumped in landfills each year. This adds up to almost 20% of all landfill trash.
- The solid waste generated in the U.S. in one year could pave a highway 24 lanes wide and 1 foot deep that would stretch from

- Boston to Los Angeles.
- The amount of used, non-recycled motor oil that is dumped in the U.S. each year constitutes 10-20 times the amount that leaked from the Exxon Valdez oil tanker during the 1989 Alaska oil spill.
- Americans use 2.5 million plastic bottles every hour and recycle only a tiny percentage of them.
- One quart of motor oil, when completely dispersed, can contaminate as much as two million gallons of drinking water.
- Through recycling, 2.5 quarts of "new" motor oil can be extracted from 1 gallon of used oil. (It takes about 42 gallons of virgin oil to make 2.5 quarts of motor oil.)
- The U.S. is producing over 300 million tons of toxic waste each year. That's more than 1 ton of toxic waste for every man, woman, and child.
- Suburban homeowners use 5-10 pounds of pesticide per acre—that's about 10 times more chemicals per acre than farmers use.

COCC planning culinary, hospitality program

An effort to provide the local culinary industry with competent, well-trained employees has been undertaken by Central Oregon Community College, the Deschutes County Education Service District, and local businesses.

Still in the planning stages, the Central Oregon Regional Culinary and Hospitality Program will provide students with three to 12 months training. The program is designed to operate out of a commercial facility and provides for work experience placements in local food service establishments.

A planning committee, drawn

from local businesses, COCC and ESD, sent a survey to over 250 area businesses in early July. The survey seeks to identify the industry's need for competent workers and will gauge industry interest in the proposed program.

"Business response to the survey is pivotal to any further planning," said Marilyn Davis, associate dean of professional-technical programs at COCC. "The information we receive through the survey will determine if the program can be successful."

The primary feature of the program is the proposed non-profit

commercial establishment, which will offset the costs for staff, materials and supplies. In this effort between education and industry, members of the local culinary industry will be designing the facility and donating some of the equipment. The planning committee will seek support from local industry through partnership agreements with individual businesses. Grants and fund-raising projects will be used to provide start-up working capital.

The curriculum is divided into three and six month sections, providing multiple entry and exit

points in order to accommodate industry student needs. A one-year certificate will be offered by COCC. Initial enrollment is expected to be between 15 and 25 students.

Members of the planning committee include: Alan Cox, Stuft Pizza; Vern Liebelt and Julian Darwin, LeBistro; Robert Benton, Inn of the Seventh Mountain; Meg Wujack, catering chef; Tom Wiedeman, Deschutes Education Service District; and Tim Hill and Marilyn Davis, COCC.

For more information contact Marilyn Davis, COCC, 385-5501, or Tim Wiedeman at 382-3171.